# **SENATE, No. 2410**

# **STATE OF NEW JERSEY**

# 220th LEGISLATURE

INTRODUCED MARCH 24, 2022

**Sponsored by:** 

Senator NILSA I. CRUZ-PEREZ
District 5 (Camden and Gloucester)
Senator ANDREW ZWICKER

District 16 (Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset)

# **SYNOPSIS**

"New Jersey Transit Villages Act."

# **CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT**

As introduced.



(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 5/19/2022)

1 AN ACT concerning the establishment of transit villages, 2 supplementing Title 27 of the Revised Statutes, and amending 3 P.L.1975, c.291.

**BE IT ENACTED** by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. (New section) Sections 1 through 19 of this act shall be known and may be cited as the "New Jersey Transit Villages Act."

- 2. (New section) The Legislature finds and declares:
- a. Historically, the relationships between land use and transportation were quite clear and efficient. Communities were organized so that the goods that they produced could easily be shipped to others, by road, canal, river, lake, or ocean, as the particular geographical circumstances dictated. Personal travel generally occurred by the same routes. The relationships were based on the functional requirement of directly and efficiently moving goods and people, as well as on the limited availability of alternative modes of travel and transport.
- b. As the road network began to expand throughout this State to accommodate increased automobile and truck use, the relationship between land use and transportation changed. The proliferation of the private automobile as well as the increased number of cars per household led to the creation of new patterns and densities of development. In the past 40 to 50 years, land use development patterns have generally taken the form of decentralized, large-lot, single use districts, connected by a maze of roadways. Zoning and other government regulations have reinforced this trend.
- c. As undeveloped land has become scarce and roadways have become more congested, people are reexamining the original land use patterns within traditional "town-centered communities." In New Jersey this effort has been strongly supported by the State Development and Redevelopment Plan adopted pursuant to P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-196 et al.). The opportunity now exists to redefine and develop new patterns of development that encourage active, safe, pedestrian communities that support, and are supported by, transit.
- d. The "New Jersey Transit Villages Act" will encourage individual municipalities to begin influencing land use patterns, densities, the general character of their communities, and eventually, the overall quality of life, while at the same time encouraging increased rider-ship on transit systems that have been the focus of major public investment.

EXPLANATION – Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- e. Projected population increases for the State will place significant strains on the highway and road network.
- f. Continuation of existing development patterns that encourage single-occupancy vehicle automobile trips, given these population increases, will lead to levels of congestion beyond the mitigation ability of the State.
- g. New Jersey drivers collectively waste over 261 million hours per year sitting in traffic, negatively impacting our quality of life and losing valuable time that could be better spent with our families. In terms of lost productivity, sitting in traffic costs each New Jersey driver nearly \$1,300 per year.
- h. Encouraging development and redevelopment based on smart growth principles will direct transportation investments into the redevelopment of our older urban and suburban areas, protect existing open space, conserve natural resources, increase transportation options and transit availability, reduce automobile traffic and dependency, stabilize property taxes, and provide affordable housing.
- i. Efficient and compact development patterns around transit hubs will encourage transit use, thereby limiting congestion and reducing the strain on the existing road network. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the New Jersey Department of Transportation to encourage this type of development wherever possible.

- 3. (New section) As used in this act:
- "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of Transportation.
- "Office of Smart Growth" means the Office of State Planning established pursuant to section 6 of P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-201).

"Transit village" means, as designated by the commissioner, a compact, mixed-use, walkable community, centered on a mass transit hub or access point that is regularly served by a mass transit service or where there is a defined future potential that will support a transit service that, by design, increases transit ridership and reduces reliance on single-occupant vehicular transportation.

"Transit village plan element" means a composite of one or more written or graphic proposals for a compact, mixed-use, walkable community, centered on a mass transit hub or access point that is regularly served by a mass transit service that is an amendment and supplement to a municipality's master plan.

"Transit village zone" means a bounded area encompassing all parcels or portions of parcels within one-half mile of a mass transit hub or access point and that is located along a mass transit route, or that is identified as having potential for transit service, as evidenced by existing or planned mixed-use development that accommodates high commercial intensities, high employment clusters, moderate to high residential density consistent with the State Development and

Redevelopment Plan as defined in the municipal zoning ordinance, and design features that promote pedestrian and bicycle circulation.

- 4. (New section) It is the intent and purpose of this act to:
- 5 a. encourage municipal action to promote intensive mixed-use 6 development in close proximity to mass transportation services, to 7 be known as transit villages;
  - b. increase transit ridership, reduce reliance on single-occupant vehicular traffic, and facilitate pedestrian, bicycle, and mass transportation trips through clustering of uses and urban design features;
  - c. promote residential development with a mix of housing types and a range of housing prices, including both owner-occupied housing and apartments, within transit villages;
  - d. improve mobility options for pedestrians, cyclists, and transit dependent people;
  - e. promote use of mass transportation by encouraging intermodal service and access by modes other than single-occupant vehicles; and
  - f. encourage the appropriate and efficient expenditure of public funds by the coordination of public development with land use policies.

- 5. (New section) a. The municipal planning board may adopt a transit village plan element as an amendment and supplement to its master plan pursuant to section 19 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28).
- b. The transit village plan element shall include a capital improvement subplan element for the plan area that provides for shared parking and reduced parking for single-occupancy vehicles within the plan area, the creation of mixed-use developments, minimum development density standards, the improvement of bicycle and pedestrian facilities, the connectivity of the street network, and measures to ensure compliance with the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990" (42 U.S.C. s. 12101 et seq.). The capital improvement subplan element may also include a mix of infrastructure financing strategies.
- c. When a municipal planning board has adopted a transit village plan element, the official map of the municipality shall be amended to reflect the provisions of that plan.
- d. The transit village plan element shall include a circulation subplan element for the transit village zone pursuant to section 19 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28).

6. (New section) a. The Office of Smart Growth, in consultation with the commissioner and the Executive Director of the New Jersey Transit Corporation, shall review a proposed transit

village plan element and determine whether it is consistent with the
 State Development and Redevelopment Plan.

- b. Following adoption or amendment of a zoning ordinance to effectuate a transit village plan element the governing body shall submit the ordinance to the commissioner for designation of the transit village zone as a transit village. The commissioner, in consultation with the Executive Director of the New Jersey Transit Corporation pursuant to subsection (e) of section 5 of P.L.1966, c.301 (C.27:1A-5), shall designate a transit village zone as a transit village if the commissioner determines that the plan is consistent with the provisions of this act and the Statewide Capital Investment Strategy prepared pursuant to section 22 of P.L.1984, c.73 (C.27:1B-22).
- c. The commissioner may adopt rules and regulations, in accordance with the "Administrative Procedure Act," P.L.1968, c.410 (C.52:14B-1 et seq.), to effectuate the purposes of this section.

- 7. (New section) a. A municipality may establish a transit village zone pursuant to a transit village plan element, in accordance with section 49 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-62).
- b. Where the municipality has adopted a development transfer ordinance each transit village zone shall be designated as a receiving zone under that ordinance pursuant to P.L., c. (C. ) (pending before the Legislature as this bill).

8. (New section) The commissioner, in consultation with the Office of Smart Growth, shall promulgate rules and regulations for administration of a transit village grant funding program. These rules shall include but not be limited to: the criteria that a municipality shall meet in order for the Office of Smart Growth to determine that a transit village master plan element is consistent with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan, adopted pursuant to P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-196 et al.); transit village design guidelines developed by the New Jersey Transit Corporation; and incentives and benefits associated with being designated as a transit village including, but not limited to, planning and capital funding, funding for transit planning, funding for station improvement, and prioritization for such funding.

9. (New section) The commissioner may enter into contracts with municipalities to maintain roads within an area that has been designated as a transit village.

10. (New section) A municipality and a county in which a transit village has been designated by the commissioner, may be granted priority on all applications for funding from programs that are administered by the Department of Transportation and the New

Jersey Transit Corporation that support the use of transit in the transit village zone as an alternative to automobile transportation, the improvement of mass transit accessibility, the creation of an environment around a transit stop or station that supports pedestrian and transit use, the improvement of mobility through the use of mass transit, the provision of local circulator transit services that provide access to transit hubs, and the reduction of traffic congestion.

11. (New section) A municipality or a county in which a transit village has been designated by the commissioner, shall receive priority on all applications for funding from programs that are administered by State agencies and departments that support the use of transit through transit oriented developments characterized by dense clustering of buildings that include in the same buildings or in different buildings within close proximity to each other residential, retail or commercial space and office, industrial or other employment uses that do not pose a nuisance to nearby residents, the preservation of green and open space, and the reclamation of brown fields.

12. (New section) A taxpayer shall be allowed a credit, to be computed as provided by regulation promulgated by the State Treasurer in consultation with the Office of Smart Growth, against the franchise tax imposed pursuant to section 5 of P.L.1945, c.162 (C.54:10A-5) or against the tax otherwise due under the "New Jersey Gross Income Tax Act," N.J.S.54A:1-1 et seq. The credit shall be an amount equal to four percent of allowable costs plus such other incentives deemed appropriate, for any taxpayer who is an applicant for development and who gains approval and constructs a development wholly within a designated transit village. For the purposes of this section, "allowable costs" means amounts properly chargeable to a capital account, other than for the purchase or remediation of the capital asset, which are paid or incurred for construction or rehabilitation, including commissions; interest; legal, engineering, architectural, and other professional fees allocable to construction or rehabilitation; closing costs excluding open space taxes; and site costs, not to exceed \$200 per square foot of finished interior space.

13. (New section) A municipality or county may receive funding in the form of loans or grants from any public or private source in order to support the development of a transit village. Funding received from sources other than those that are administered by State agencies and departments shall not bar a transit village from priority funding under programs that are administered by State agencies and departments.

1 14. (New section) A municipality or county in which a transit village has been designated by the commissioner may establish financing mechanisms pursuant to the "Redevelopment Area Bond Financing Law," sections 1 through 10 of P.L.2001, c.310 (C.40A:12A-64 et seq.), to be utilized only for those improvements that have been identified in the capital improvement subplan element.

15. (New section) A municipality in which a transit village has been designated by the commissioner may use revenue allocation financing and the dedication of payments in lieu of taxes toward the retirement of debt incurred in the development of the transit village, pursuant to the "Revenue Allocation District Financing Act," sections 11 through 41 of P.L.2001, c.310 (C.52:27D-459 et seq.), to make those improvements that have been identified in the capital improvement subplan element.

16. (New section) A municipality in which a transit village that has been designated by the commissioner is located on a Brownfield site shall be eligible to participate in remediation programs and receive funding pursuant to the "Brownfield and Contaminated Site Remediation Act," sections 23 through 43 and section 45 of P.L.1993, c.139 (C.58:10B-1 et seq.).

17. (New section) Notwithstanding any rule or regulation to the contrary, home buyers purchasing homes in a transit village designated by the commissioner, that have been developed pursuant to a transit village plan element, capital improvement program, and transit village ordinance, shall be eligible for home buyer homeownership programs offered through New Jersey Housing and Mortgage Finance Agency.

 18. (New section) The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection may develop an expedited and coordinated permit review and approval process for transit villages designated by the Commissioner of Transportation. The applicability of this expedited and coordinated permit review and approval process shall include, but not be limited to, permits involving environmental natural resource and site remediation issues.

19. (New section) A minimum safe distance, as determined by New Jersey Transit Corporation, shall be maintained between active New Jersey Transit rail lines and any development within a transit village.

47 20. Section 19 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-28) is amended to 48 read as follows:

19. [Preparation; contents; modification.]

- a. The planning board may prepare and, after public hearing, adopt or amend a master plan or component parts thereof, to guide the use of lands within the municipality in a manner which protects public health and safety and promotes the general welfare.
- b. The master plan shall generally comprise a report or statement and land use and development proposals, with maps, diagrams and text, presenting, at least the following elements (1) and (2) and, where appropriate, the following elements (3) through [(17)] (18):
- (1) A statement of objectives, principles, assumptions, policies and standards upon which the constituent proposals for the physical, economic and social development of the municipality are based;
  - (2) A land use plan element
- (a) taking into account and stating its relationship to the statement provided for in paragraph (1) hereof, and other master plan elements provided for in paragraphs (3) through (17) hereof and natural conditions, including, but not necessarily limited to, topography, soil conditions, water supply, drainage, flood plain areas, marshes, and woodlands;
- (b) showing the existing and proposed location, extent and intensity of development of land to be used in the future for varying types of residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, open space, educational and other public and private purposes or combination of purposes including any provisions for cluster development; and stating the relationship thereof to the existing and any proposed zone plan and zoning ordinance;
- (c) showing the existing and proposed location of any airports and the boundaries of any airport safety zones delineated pursuant to the "Air Safety and Zoning Act of 1983," P.L.1983, c.260 (C.6:1-80 et al.);
- (d) including a statement of the standards of population density and development intensity recommended for the municipality;
- (e) showing the existing and proposed location of military facilities and incorporating strategies to minimize undue encroachment upon, and conflicts with, military facilities, including but not limited to: limiting heights of buildings and structures nearby flight paths or sight lines of aircraft; buffering residential areas from noise associated
- with a military facility; and allowing for the potential expansion of military facilities;
- 42 (f) including, for any land use plan element adopted after the 43 effective date of P.L.2017, c.275, a statement of strategy 44 concerning:
  - (i) smart growth which, in part, shall consider potential locations for the installation of electric vehicle charging stations,
- 47 (ii) storm resiliency with respect to energy supply, flood-prone 48 areas, and environmental infrastructure, and

(iii) environmental sustainability;

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- (g) showing the existing and proposed location of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure; and
- (h) including, for any land use plan element adopted after the 4 5 effective date of P.L.2021, c.6, a climate change-related hazard 6 vulnerability assessment which shall (i) analyze current and future 7 threats to, and vulnerabilities of, the municipality associated with 8 climate change-related natural hazards, including, but not limited to 9 increased temperatures, drought, flooding, hurricanes, and sea-level 10 rise; (ii) include a build-out analysis of future residential, 11 commercial, industrial, and other development in the municipality, 12 and an assessment of the threats and vulnerabilities identified in 13 subsubparagraph (i) of this subparagraph related to that 14 development; (iii) identify critical facilities, utilities, roadways, and 15 other infrastructure that is necessary for evacuation purposes and 16 for sustaining quality of life during a natural disaster, to be 17 maintained at all times in an operational state; (iv) analyze the 18 potential impact of natural hazards on relevant components and 19 elements of the master plan; (v) provide strategies and design 20 standards that may be implemented to reduce or avoid risks 21 associated with natural hazards; (vi) include a specific policy 22 statement on the consistency, coordination, and integration of the 23 climate-change related hazard vulnerability assessment with any 24 existing or proposed natural hazard mitigation plan, floodplain 25 management plan, comprehensive emergency management plan, 26 emergency response plan, post-disaster recovery plan, or capital 27 improvement plan; and (vii) rely on the most recent natural hazard 28 projections and best available science provided by the New Jersey 29 Department of Environmental Protection;
  - (3) A housing plan element pursuant to section 10 of P.L.1985, c.222 (C.52:27D-310), including, but not limited to, residential standards and proposals for the construction and improvement of housing;
  - (4) A circulation plan element showing the location and types of facilities for all modes of transportation required for the efficient movement of people and goods into, about, and through the municipality, taking into account the functional highway classification system of the Federal Highway Administration, the types, locations, conditions and availability of existing and proposed transportation facilities, including air, water, road and rail, and identifying existing and proposed locations for public electric vehicle charging infrastructure;
  - (5) A utility service plan element analyzing the need for and showing the future general location of water supply and distribution facilities, drainage and flood control facilities, sewerage and waste treatment, solid waste disposal and provision for other related utilities, and including any storm water management plan required pursuant to the provisions of P.L.1981, c.32 (C.40:55D-93 et al.). If

a municipality prepares a utility service plan element as a condition for adopting a development transfer ordinance pursuant to subsection c. of section 4 of P.L.2004, c.2 (C.40:55D-140), the plan element shall address the provision of utilities in the receiving zone as provided thereunder;

- (6) A community facilities plan element showing the existing and proposed location and type of educational or cultural facilities, historic sites, libraries, hospitals, firehouses, police stations and other related facilities, including their relation to the surrounding areas;
- (7) A recreation plan element showing a comprehensive system of areas and public sites for recreation;
- (8) A conservation plan element providing for the preservation, conservation, and utilization of natural resources, including, to the extent appropriate, energy, open space, water supply, forests, soil, marshes, wetlands, harbors, rivers and other waters, fisheries, endangered or threatened species wildlife and other resources, and which systemically analyzes the impact of each other component and element of the master plan on the present and future preservation, conservation and utilization of those resources;
- (9) An economic plan element considering all aspects of economic development and sustained economic vitality, including (a) a comparison of the types of employment expected to be provided by the economic development to be promoted with the characteristics of the labor pool resident in the municipality and nearby areas and (b) an analysis of the stability and diversity of the economic development to be promoted;
- (10) An historic preservation plan element: (a) indicating the location and significance of historic sites and historic districts; (b) identifying the standards used to assess worthiness for historic site or district identification; and (c) analyzing the impact of each component and element of the master plan on the preservation of historic sites and districts;
- (11) Appendices or separate reports containing the technical foundation for the master plan and its constituent elements;
- (12) A recycling plan element which incorporates the State Recycling Plan goals, including provisions for the collection, disposition and recycling of recyclable materials designated in the municipal recycling ordinance, and for the collection, disposition and recycling of recyclable materials within any development proposal for the construction of 50 or more units of single-family residential housing or 25 or more units of multi-family residential housing and any commercial or industrial development proposal for the utilization of 1,000 square feet or more of land;
- (13) A farmland preservation plan element, which shall include: an inventory of farm properties and a map illustrating significant areas of agricultural land; a statement showing that municipal ordinances support and promote agriculture as a business; and a

- plan for preserving as much farmland as possible in the short term by leveraging moneys made available by P.L.1999, c.152 (C.13:8C-1 et al.) through a variety of mechanisms including, but not limited to, utilizing option agreements, installment purchases, and encouraging donations of permanent development easements;
  - (14) A development transfer plan element which sets forth the public purposes, the locations of sending and receiving zones and the technical details of a development transfer program based on the provisions of section 5 of P.L.2004, c.2 (C.40:55D-141);
  - (15) An educational facilities plan element which incorporates the purposes and goals of the "long-range facilities plan" required to be submitted to the Commissioner of Education by a school district pursuant to section 4 of P.L.2000, c.72 (C.18A:7G-4);
  - (16) A green buildings and environmental sustainability plan element, which shall provide for, encourage, and promote the efficient use of natural resources and the installation and usage of renewable energy systems; consider, encourage and promote the development of public electric vehicle charging infrastructure in locations appropriate for their development, including but not limited to, commercial districts, areas proximate to public transportation and transit facilities and transportation corridors, and public rest stops; consider the impact of buildings on the local, regional and global environment; allow ecosystems to function naturally; conserve and reuse water; treat storm water on-site; and optimize climatic conditions through site orientation and design;

# [and]

- (17) A public access plan element that provides for, encourages, and promotes permanently protected public access to all tidal waters and adjacent shorelines consistent with the public trust doctrine, and which shall include a map and inventory of public access points, public facilities that support access, parking, boat ramps, and marinas; an assessment of the need for additional public access; a statement of goals and administrative mechanisms to ensure that access will be permanently protected; and a strategy that describes the forms of access to satisfy the need for such access with an implementation schedule and tools for implementation; and
- with an implementation schedule and tools for implementation; and (18) A transit village plan element that sets forth the public purposes and location of any transit village zone in the municipality. The transit village plan element shall specify the location of transit oriented developments within the transit village zone and the standards of population density and development intensity that apply within that transit village zone. The transit village plan element shall include a specific circulation subplan element for the transit village. The circulation subplan element shall include recommendations to facilitate pedestrian, bicycle, and transit use, and address, among other things, the current level of automobile, pedestrian, and bicycle access to transit and improvements thereto with a goal of increasing ridership without significantly increasing the proportion of transit users that

access the transit station, stop, or access point by single-occupant automobiles, and further include recommendations for improvements such as increased connectivity of the street network, park-and-ride facilities for transit users, including location, size, and layout, rail station upgrading, and bus stop facilities. The circulation subplan element may include, but is not limited to, the following: recommended improvements in service such as the institution of a shuttle service to rail stations; shared parking facilities, pricing, and other opportunities to reduce the amount of parking or the amount of land devoted to parking; routing bus services to employment and shopping areas; and proposed road widening, lane striping, and signalization improvements needed to facilitate automobile and pedestrian access to transit stations and pedestrian access improvements, including compliance with the federal "Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990" (42 U.S.C. s. 12101 et seq.). Prior to adopting the transit village plan element, the planning board shall first consult with the New Jersey Transit Corporation to review the proposed transit village zone, any proposed park-and-ride locations, and layout, in order to ensure compatibility with existing and proposed service and to address pedestrian and vehicular safety, and then submit the proposed plan element to the Office of Smart Growth for a determination of consistency with the State Development and Redevelopment Plan. 

- c. The master plan and its plan elements may be divided into subplans and subplan elements projected according to periods of time or staging sequences.
- d. The master plan shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the municipality, as developed in the master plan to (1) the master plans of contiguous municipalities, (2) the master plan of the county in which the municipality is located, (3) the State Development and Redevelopment Plan adopted pursuant to the "State Planning Act," sections 1 through 12 of P.L.1985, c.398 (C.52:18A-196 et seq.) and (4) the district solid waste management plan required pursuant to the provisions of the "Solid Waste Management Act," P.L.1970, c.39 (C.13:1E-1 et seq.) of the county in which the municipality is located.
- In the case of a municipality situated within the Highlands Region, as defined in section 3 of P.L.2004, c.120 (C.13:20-3), the master plan shall include a specific policy statement indicating the relationship of the proposed development of the municipality, as developed in the master plan, to the Highlands regional master plan adopted pursuant to section 8 of P.L.2004, c.120 (C.13:20-8).

44 (cf: P.L.2021, c.6, s.1)

21. Section 49 of P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-62) is amended to read as follows:

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1 49. [Power to zone.] a. The governing body may adopt or 2 amend a zoning ordinance relating to the nature and extent of the 3 uses of land and of buildings and structures thereon. 4 ordinance shall be adopted after the planning board has adopted the 5 land use plan element and the housing plan element of a master 6 plan, and all of the provisions of such zoning ordinance or any 7 amendment or revision thereto shall either be substantially 8 consistent with the land use plan element and the housing plan 9 element of the master plan or designed to effectuate such plan 10 elements; provided that the governing body may adopt a zoning 11 ordinance or amendment or revision thereto which in whole or part 12 is inconsistent with or not designed to effectuate the land use plan 13 element and the housing plan element, but only by affirmative vote 14 of a majority of the full authorized membership of the governing 15 body, with the reasons of the governing body for so acting set forth 16 in a resolution and recorded in its minutes when adopting such a 17 zoning ordinance; and provided further that, notwithstanding 18 anything aforesaid, the governing body may adopt an interim 19 zoning ordinance pursuant to subsection b. of section 77 of 20 P.L.1975, c.291 (C.40:55D-90).

The zoning ordinance shall be drawn with reasonable consideration to the character of each district and its peculiar suitability for particular uses and to encourage the most appropriate use of land. The regulations in the zoning ordinance shall be uniform throughout each district for each class or kind of buildings or other structure or uses of land, including planned unit development, planned unit residential development and cluster development, but the regulations in one district may differ from those in other districts.

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- b. No zoning ordinance and no amendment or revision to any zoning ordinance shall be submitted to or adopted by initiative or referendum.
- c. The zoning ordinance shall provide for the regulation of any airport safety zones delineated under the "Air Safety and Zoning Act of 1983," P.L.1983, c.260 (C.6:1-80 et seq.), in conformity with standards promulgated by the Commissioner of Transportation.
- 37 The zoning ordinance shall provide for the regulation of land 38 adjacent to State highways in conformity with the State highway 39 access management code adopted by the Commissioner of 40 Transportation under section 3 of the "State Highway Access 41 Management Act," P.L.1989, c.32 (C.27:7-91), for the regulation of 42 land with access to county roads and highways in conformity with 43 any access management code adopted by the county under 44 R.S.27:16-1 and for the regulation of land with access to municipal 45 streets and highways in conformity with any municipal access 46 management code adopted under R.S.40:67-1. This subsection shall 47 not be construed as requiring a zoning ordinance to establish

minimum lot sizes or minimum frontage requirements for lots adjacent to but restricted from access to a State highway.

- e. The governing body may adopt or amend a zoning ordinance to set forth a transit village zone that shall either be substantially consistent with a transit village plan element of the master plan or designed to effectuate that plan element. Upon adoption or amendment of a zoning ordinance pursuant to this subsection the governing body may submit the ordinance to the Commissioner of Transportation for designation of the zone as a transit village.
- f. A municipality that is seeking to establish a transit village zone shall establish zoning that is supportive of transit service and development. A municipality that is seeking to establish a transit village development district shall designate an area around the transit facility in which it intends to develop a plan that supports pedestrian and transit use and adopt zoning regulations that will enforce the objectives of the transit village zone.

(cf: P.L.2013, c.106, s.13)

22. (New section) The commissioner may allocate up to \$10 million per year for the three years next following the enactment of this act from whatever State or federal funds are made available for the purposes of this act; however, the Legislature may authorize a greater amount.

23. This act shall take effect immediately.

## **STATEMENT**

This bill establishes the "New Jersey Transit Villages Act" for the purpose of encouraging municipalities to promote intensive mixed-use development within close proximity to mass transit.

The bill encourages municipalities to use transit-oriented development techniques by directing transportation investments into the redevelopment of our older urban and suburban areas around transit hubs. The bill also seeks to increase transportation options and transit availability, which will have the effect of reducing automobile traffic, stabilizing property taxes, and providing affordable housing.

Several years ago the New Jersey Department of Transportation and the New Jersey Transit Corporation administratively established the "Transit Village Initiative" to encourage appropriate intensive development within a half-mile radius of mass transit facilities. This bill would codify the Transit Village Initiative and permit State funding to be used to further the goals of the program.